

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP: ENDANGERING THE BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT ON THE BUDGET, JEOPARDIZING IMPORTANT INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION AND OTHER PRIORITIES

In November, the Clinton-Gore Administration reached consensus with congressional representatives on next year's appropriations bill for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement included the largest one-year increase in education ever. However, this landmark achievement is now in jeopardy because the Majority leadership backed away from the agreement and may postpone legislation until next year.

| KEY EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LABOR PROGRAMS | FREEZE AT FY 2000 LEVEL | BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT | DIFFERENCE | IMPACT OF JEOPARDIZED RESOURCES |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Class-Size Reduction in Early Grades: Third installment in the bipartisan commitment to help school districts hire and train 100,000 new teachers over 7 years to reduce class sizes in the early grades to an average of 18 students per class. | \$1.3 billion | \$1.75 billion | - \$450 million | Would prevent school districts from hiring approximately 12,000 new teachers to reduce classes in the early grades, denying about 648,000 children the benefits of smaller classes. |
| Urgent School Renovation: Provides support for short-term emergency repairs, such as repair of roofs, plumbing and electrical systems and meeting fire and safety codes. | \$0 | \$1 billion | - \$1 billion | Would deny schools \$1 billion to help them make urgently needed building repairs and renovations. |
| Title I Accountability Fund: Strengthens accountability by accelerating State and local efforts to turn around the lowest performing Title I schools. | \$134 million | \$250 million | - \$116 million | Over 2,300 low-performing and failing schools would not get extra federal assistance to improve their academic performance. |
| Title I Grants to LEAs (excluding Accountability Fund): Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics and achieve to high standards. | \$7.807 billion | \$8.447 billion | - \$639 million | Would reduce or eliminate services to over 900,000 educationally disadvantaged students aimed at helping them reach the same high State standards expected of all children. |
| After-School: Offers families a safe place for their children to learn during the after-school and summertime hours. | \$453 million | \$1.026 billion | - \$573 million | Approximately 850,000 children would not get extended learning opportunities in after-school centers. This figure excludes children served by earmarked projects. |
| Eisenhower State Grants for Teacher Professional Development: Provides formula grants to States and school districts to help teachers improve their skills in core academic subjects. | \$335 million | \$585 million | - \$250 million | Nearly 15,000 school districts would not get \$250 million in additional Federal help to reduce the number of uncertified teachers and teachers who are not trained in the subjects they are teaching. Would deny participation to as many as 1.2 million teachers. |
| Eisenhower National Activities for Teacher Professional Development: Provide direct support, on a competitive basis, to projects that improve teacher quality. | \$38 million | \$82 million | - \$44 million | Would prevent support of important new initiatives to train early childhood educators and to help recruit talented mid-career professionals and college graduates into teaching. |
| Special Education: Helps States provide high-quality special education and related services to children with disabilities aged birth through 21 years. | \$6.0 billion | \$7.7 billion | - \$1.7 billion | Would deny valuable assistance to States in carrying out their responsibility to provide equal education opportunities to over 6 million children with disabilities. The Federal share of special education costs would drop from 15 percent to 12 percent. The \$1.6 billion does not include an additional \$300 million increase for special education or technology. |

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| Education Technology: Closes the digital divide by increasing access to computers and the Internet, and helps teachers effectively use technology in the classroom. | \$766 million | \$895 million | -\$130 million | Denies funding to approximately 480 new Community Technology Centers in 190 low-income rural and urban communities, and fails to provide more funds for Teacher Training in Technology. |
| Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools: Provides support for high schools to create smaller learning communities like schools-within-schools and career academies. | \$45 million | \$125 million | - \$80 million | Would deny as many as 650 high schools support to establish smaller learning communities of no more than 600 students. |
| Comprehensive School Reform Demonstrations: Helps schools implement comprehensive school reforms that are based on reliable research and effective practices. | \$220 million | \$260 million | - \$40 million | Would deny 541 additional schools the opportunity to carry out research-based reforms. |
| Safe and Drug Free Schools National Activities: Supports efforts to prevent youth violence and drug use. | \$111 million | \$155 million | - \$44 million | Would prevent additional support for the interagency Safe Schools/ Healthy Students program and funding to initiate Project School Emergency Response to Violence (SERV) to support schools and communities that suffer violent deaths or other traumatic crises. |
| Reading Excellence Act: Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade. | \$260 million | \$286 million | - \$26 million | Would deny funding for services to help 100,000 children become successful readers. |
| Adult Education English Literacy/Civics Initiative : Provides English instruction, coupled with civics education, to recent immigrants and other LEP adults who lack the literacy skills necessary to effectively navigate U.S. public institutions and become full participants in the American economy | \$25.5 million | \$70 million | - \$44.5 million | Would deny critical English language and civics education services to nearly 150,000 additional immigrants and other LEP adults. |
| Vocational Education: Helps prepare students for their transition from school to occupation and lifelong learning in a technologically advanced society. Funds programs on the secondary and postsecondary level. | \$1.19 billion | \$1.24 billion | - \$50.3 million | Would cut significant funding for the integration of academic, vocational, and technical instruction, and the implementation of State standards and accountability systems. |
| Bilingual Education: Assists school districts in teaching English to limited English proficient (LEP) students and in helping these students meet the same challenging State standards required of all other students. | \$248 million | \$296 million | - \$48 million | Would deny the training and certification of over 5,600 additional bilingual education and English as a second language (ESL) teachers qualified to teach limited English proficient (LEP) students and would preclude funding for over 100 additional Instructional Services projects. |
| GEAR UP: Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college through partnerships of middle and high schools, colleges and universities and through State- administered programs. | \$200 million | \$325 million | - \$125 million | Would deny approximately 600,000 low-income middle and high school students the tutoring, counseling, and mentoring they need to prepare for college. The Department of Education would be unable to fully fund continuation grants. |

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| TRIO: Funds college outreach and student support services for disadvantaged individuals to help them enter and complete postsecondary education programs. | \$645 million | \$760 million | - \$115 million | Would deny TRIO the largest funding increase in its history. Projects would not be able to increase intensity of services, make technology improvements, or serve up to 75,000 additional disadvantaged students. Would also prevent the establishment of College Completion Challenge Grants, which would provide 17,500 needy college students with additional grant aid to help them stay in college. |
| Pell Grants: Provides scholarships to low-income undergraduate students. | \$7.6 billion Max Grant: \$3300 | \$9.0 billion Max Grant: \$3800 | - \$1.4 billion Max Grant: -\$500 | Nearly 4 million needy college students receive Pell Grants. In general, Pell Grants for full-time students would be reduced by \$500. |
| SEOG: Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students. | \$631 million | \$691 million | - \$60 million | Over 100,000 additional needy undergraduates would not receive supplemental grant aid for college. |
| Work-Study: Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance. | \$934 million | \$1.011 billion | - \$77 million | Nearly 80,000 additional students would not receive work assistance, and the President's pledge to serve one million students would not be met. |
| Hispanic-Serving Institutions: Supports colleges with large Latino populations. | \$42 million | \$69 million | - \$27 million | More than 70 institutions would not receive new grants to increase their capacity to serve Latino students. |
| Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Grants help ensure equal opportunity and quality academic programs. | \$149 million | \$185 million | - \$36 million | The average grant to HBCUs would be reduced by \$370,000. |
| Tribal Colleges and Universities: Supports institutions that serve Native Americans. | \$6 million | \$15 million | - \$9 million | 24 fewer colleges would receive needed assistance to improve their ability to serve Native American students. |
| Learning Anytime, Anywhere Partnerships : Helps provide access to college for underserved populations through technology. | \$23 million | \$30 million | - \$7 million | Less funding would be available for projects to improve technology-based learning opportunities. |
| Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools: Provides campus-based child care for low-income parents attending college. | \$5 million | \$25 million | - \$20 million | Approximately 300 colleges would be denied grants to establish or expand child care programs. |
| Research, Statistics, and Assessment: Provides support for education research, the National Center for Education Statistics, and the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP). | \$277 million | \$304 million | - \$27 million | Would jeopardize existing studies and surveys as well as cancel plans for the Language Minority Initiative and several NCES activities, including the Birth Cohort of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study and the Adult Literacy Study. |

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| HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES | | | | |
| <u>Head Start</u> : Prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services. | \$5.3 billion | \$6.3 billion | - \$1 billion | Approximately 70,000 fewer students would participate in Head Start and be prepared for a lifetime of learning. |
| <u>Child Care for Low-Income Families</u> : The Child Care and Development Block Grant helps families pay for child care, thereby enabling low-income parents to work. | \$1.2 billion | \$2.0 billion | - \$817 million | Approximately 150,000 fewer children from low-income families would receive child care. |
| <u>Medical Research</u> : The National Institutes of Health funds biomedical research, the Human Genome Project, and other vital health research. | \$17.8 billion | \$20.5 billion | -\$2.7 billion | Would slow the pace of cutting edge research. |
| <u>Family Caregiver Program</u> : Part of the President's long-term care initiative; authorized under the Older American's Act | \$0 | \$125 million | -\$125 million | Would prevent the implementation of a state program to provide assistance, such as respite care and training, to 250,000 families who care for their elderly relatives |
| <u>Increasing Healthcare Access</u> : The Community Access Program (CAP) grants assist in integrating primary healthcare services for underserved people. | \$25 million | \$125 million | -\$100 million | Would prevent over 50 approved sites on the waiting list, and those who would apply this year, from implementing programs to integrate their healthcare service delivery systems, streamline patient care, and increase health care access. |
| <u>Community Health Centers</u> : Provide primary care for uninsured and underserved populations. | \$1.02 billion | \$1.17 billion | -\$150 million | Would deny the network of 750 community health centers—which would serve over 9 million patients—\$150 million to expand services and provide patient care. |
| <u>Nursing Home Quality</u> : Funds oversight and enforcement of quality standards in nursing homes and other facilities. | \$210 million | \$244 million | -\$34 million | Would threaten the Administration's efforts to ensure the quality and safety of the nation's 1.6 million nursing home residents by forcing states to scale back or eliminate facility inspections, complaint investigations, and other quality enforcement efforts. |
| <u>Children's Graduate Medical Education</u> : Program to fill gap in medical education funds for children's hospitals. | \$40 million | \$285 million | -\$245 million | Would significantly restrict funding needed for free-standing children's hospitals to train physicians who care for children. |
| <u>Preventing Disease</u> : The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) infectious disease programs help detect and control emerging infectious diseases. | \$198 million | \$266 million | -\$68 million | Would stall efforts to combat diseases like West Nile Encephalitis. |
| <u>Domestic and Global HIV Prevention</u> : CDC supports state and local surveillance and prevention efforts to reduce the spread of HIV in the U.S.; internationally, CDC supports surveillance, prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections. | \$735 million | \$916 million | -\$186 million | Would hamper efforts to reduce the numbers of new HIV infections in the United States, particularly among high risk populations; . Would significantly limit our contribution to the UN AIDS Goal of reducing the spread of HIV among 15-to-25year-olds by 25 percent by 2005 in sub-Saharan Africa. |
| <u>Ryan White</u> : Provides treatment and other services, including prescription drugs for Americans living with HIV/AIDS. | \$1.6 billion | \$1.8 billion | -\$229 million | Would prevent approximately 70,000 individuals from receiving HIV/AIDS treatment services and prevent the implementation of Ryan White Reauthorization. |

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| <u>Mental Health Services</u> : Provides services for the chronically mentally ill as well as prevention programs. | \$631 million | \$789 million | -\$158 million | Would shelve a new \$30 million program to help prevent serious mental illness and significantly cut \$64 million from states for mental health services. |
| <u>Bioterrorism</u> : Prepares our response to a biological terrorist attack. | \$232 million | \$283 million | -\$51 million | Would slow efforts to build a public health surveillance system and respond to bioterrorist attacks. |
| <u>Family Planning Clinics</u> : Helps fund reproductive health services and clinical care. | \$239 million | \$274 million | -\$35 million | Would deny a request to allow over 5 million low-income women to receive services. Annually clinics prevent over a million unintended pregnancies through reproductive health services through programs to discourage adolescent sexual activity, and contraceptive counseling and services. |
| LABOR | | | | |
| <u>Dislocated Workers Assistance</u> : Continues the Universal Reemployment effort to give employment and training assistance to every dislocated worker who needs it. | \$1.59 billion | \$1.65 billion | - \$65 million | Over 80,000 participants will not receive training and employment services needed to become re-employed, earning wages comparable to their previous jobs. |
| <u>One-Stop Career Centers</u> : Ensures that One-Stop services are universally available either in person or electronically. | \$130 million | \$174 million | - \$44 million | Would deny improved access to One-Stop services for millions of Americans. The increased funding provides improvements in America's Job Bank, mobile vans for one-stop access to rural areas, a toll-free telephone number for the workforce investment system, and improvements in basic labor market information. |
| <u>Reemployment Services Grants</u> : Expands and improves employment services for individuals receiving unemployment compensation assistance. | \$0 | \$50 million | - \$50 million | Would deny needed assistance to 222,000 unemployed insurance claimants to speed their reentry into the workforce. |
| <u>Youth Activities</u> : Provides summer jobs and year-round youth training activities to develop pathways for career opportunities. | \$1.0 billion | \$1.1 billion | - \$124 million | Would deny approximately 74,000 youth the multitude of services provided through summer jobs or year round training programs that ensure that youth are either employed, in advanced training, post-secondary education, military service or apprenticeships. |
| <u>Youth Opportunity Grants</u> : Addresses special problems of out-of-school youth, especially in inner cities and other areas with high jobless rates. | \$250 million | \$300 million | - \$50 million | Would deny training services to over 10,000 youth living in urban and rural areas, where the need for employment efforts is the greatest. |
| <u>Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders</u> : A new initiative that will link offenders under age 35 with essential services that can help make the difference in their choices in the future. | \$0 million | \$65 million | - \$65 million | Would deny over 16,000 young ex-offenders essential services that can help make the difference in choices such as education, training, job placement, drug counseling and mentoring necessary to reintegrate them into the mainstream economy and decrease their recidivism rates. |
| <u>International Labor Activities</u> : Affirms the Administration's commitment to improving labor standards for all workers at-home and abroad. | \$70 million | \$153 million | - \$83 million | Would deny several critical international labor activities including initiatives to help eliminate abusive child labor by expanding access to basic education. |
| <u>Worker Protection</u> : Enforces federal safety, health, pensions, wages, and nondiscrimination protections. | \$1.1 billion | \$1.2 billion | - \$102 million | Would eliminate approximately 1,500 inspections to ensure safe and healthful workplaces. |

